NUMB. XVIII.] THE [NOVEMBER 25, 1786

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1786. [VOL. I.

PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, convened at Philadelphia.

(Continued from our laſt)

Friday, September 8, A. M.

THE houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from Henry Bealer was read, ſetting forth that he attended as a witneſs for five days in this city, on the conteſted election, held in the year 1784, in and for the county of Lancaſter, and praying he may be allowed a reaſonable compenſation for the ſame; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, that it be referred to the committee of accounts to report thereon.

A letter from Joſeph Stiles, ſuperintendant of the gunpowder magazine was read, ſtating, that he labours under many difficulties reſpecting the performance of duty to comply with the act of aſſembly of the 6th day of December, 1783, and praying the ſame act may be revived; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time:

Ordered, That Mr. J. Irvine, Mr. Robinſon and Mr. Rittenhouſe, be a committee to report thereon.

A remonſtrance and petition from a number of farmers in the county of Northampton was read, praying that a drict economy may take place in every department of ſtate, and that this houſe, actuated by the ſtricteſt principles of juſtice, will not ſuffer one part of the citizens to be oppreſſed with additional taxes, whilſt another part refuſe, or neglect to pay their proportion.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of accounts appointed for the purpoſe, April 7th laſt, made report, that they received from David Rittenhouſe, eſquire, ſtate treaſurer, the following ſums in paper money and treaſury notes, viz.

Seventy one thouſand two hundred and ſeventy two pounds five ſhillings and five pence, of the emiſſions of 1775, 1776 and 1777, called reſolve and commonwealth money.

Four hundred and ninety eight pounds fifteen ſhillings, dated April, 1780, called State Iſland money.

Two hundred and twenty eight thouſand two hundred and forty ſeven pounds eleven ſhillings and nine pence, of the emiſſion of April, 1781, diſtinguiſhed by the name of ſhilling money.

Treaſury notes to the amount of ſixteen thouſand and ſixty nine dollars, and 2232 ſheets of ditto, not perforated, each ſheet containing 89 1-4 dollars, which ſaid ſeveral ſums they have carefully examined, counted, burnt and deſtroyed, agreeably to the directions of this houſe.

They further report,

That they received from the ſaid treaſurer eighty ſeven ſheets of the late emiſſion (March 1785) which were forfeited in printing, which they alſo deſtroyed.

The meſſage from his excellency the preſident, and the ſupreme executive council read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That it be referred, together with the ſeveral papers therewith tranſmitted, to Mr. Fitzſimmons, Mr. Hubley and Mr. Carothers, to arrange the ſaid matters, and report thereon.

A motion was made by Mr. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. B. Morris, in the words following.

Whereas from the nature of our equal government, the privilege of repreſentation in the general aſſembly ought to be eſtabliſhed upon uniform principles throughout the ſtate: and whereas it appears that in the liſts of taxables of the city and county of Philadelphia, now before this houſe, that the commiſſioners have omitted to return the names of women of taxable property, and the names of many of the mechanics who are freemen, differing in theſe particulars from returns made by other counties, whereby the ſaid city and county may be deprived of part of their juſt proportion of repreſentation in the general aſſembly:

Reſolved therefore, that the commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia be directed to amend their returns of taxables, by ſupplying the names of ſuch women taxables, and of mechanics who are freemen, as may have been omitted in their ſaid returns.

Mr. Whitehill ſaid that by adopting theſe reſolutions, the houſe would be taking a new ſtep, which would throw the whole into confuſion; and that if all the counties which might have made errors in their returns, were to make corrections and ſupplementary returns, there would be no end to the buſineſs: moreover, the commiſſioners would be guilty of perjury, by contradicting themſelves; they had ſworn to the truth of the returns delivered in, and now will have to ſwear they are erroneous. It would be doing them a great injury, and make them liable to be indicted for perjury; the gentleman ſurely would not wiſh to bring them into that predicament. He ſtrongly inſiſted that it was too late to make alterations; and that the deciſion muſt be made by the returns, as they were. He concluded with ſaying, that if no better reaſons were offered, than what he had heard, he hoped the houſe would not adopt the reſolutions.

Mr. Robinſon obſerved, that a law had been paſſed, ordering the commiſſioners to make their returns: it appears that they had miſtaken the principles upon which they were to make the returns: confining themſelves to the funding law, they had omitted the mechanics and others who poſſeſſed no taxable property; thereby depriving ſome thouſands of freemen in this city and county of their right of repreſentation, and reducing them to the ſituation of ſlaves; and this becauſe the laſt funding law exonerated them from taxation: but it ſhould not affect their rights and privileges as freemen; if it could, their ſituation would be little better than that of our countrymen who are in ſlavery at Algiers. The gentleman alledges, that ſome of the other counties have omitted in their returns to inſert the labourers in the country; but if any have done ſo, the number of perſons ſo omitted muſt be very few, for almoſt every perſon who reſides in the country has a horſe, a cow, or ſomething which is taxable, and conſequently his name is in the return; but in the city, Northern Liberties, diſtrict of Southwark & places adjacent, where thouſands reſide without real or perſonal property taxable by that law: the caſe is different, and you reſtrain, as I have already urged, thouſands from being repreſented for the 7 enſuing years. The ſupplementary returns are neceſſary and ought to come forward, and if any other county can make the ſame proof of their having made a ſimilar omiſſion, he would chearfully comply in allowing the additional returns to be admitted.

Mr. Lollar replied, if any county was in that ſituation, it was impoſſible from the ſhortneſs of the time the houſe had to ſit, that they could be allowed that indulgence.

Meſſrs. Clymer and Fitzſimons obviated that remark, by ſhewing there was time ſufficient for returns to come in from every part of the ſtate.

After which it was moved by Mr. Lollar, ſeconded by Mr. Finlay, to poſtpone the further conſideration of the ſaid motion.

And the yeas and nays being called thereon, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further conſideration of the motion poſtponed.

The report of the committee read September 6, on the petition of Abraham Witmore, was read the ſecond time, whereupon,

Reſolved, That the petitioner have leave to bring in a bill.

A letter from the honorable the vice preſident of the ſupreme executive council, was preſented to the chair, and read as follows, viz.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1786.

SIR,

INCLOSED is a petition from a number of perſons ſtyling themſelves late ſettlers at Wyoming, under legal titles from Pennſylvania, but now expelled from their poſſeſſions, by perſons claiming under Connecticut.

It may alſo be proper to adviſe the houſe, that the agents of the claimants under Connecticut are now here, and wiſh to be heard by the legiſlature.

I am,
Sir,
With great regard,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
CHARLES BIDDLE, V. P.

Honorable the Speaker of the
General Aſſembly.

And on motion, and by ſpecial order the ſame was read the ſecond time,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

The report read September 6, on the petition of John Fitch, was read the ſecond time as follows, viz.

The committee on the petition of John Fitch, report,

That they have viewed his model of an invention for moving a boat by means of a ſteam engine, of which they entertain a favorable opinion.

That the ſaid Fitch repreſents to the committe that he has begun a boat for navigating on the river, Delaware, but which, from the narrowneſs of his funds, he ſhall not be able to compleat without ſome public aſſiſtance.

The committee conceiving the deſign, if executed, will be of conſiderable public utility, recommend the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to authoriſe the ſupreme executive council to direct payment of Mr. John Fitch's drafts to any amount not exceeding in the whole the ſum of one hundred and fifty pounds, on proof made to them that the money ſo drawn for, has been applied to the purpoſe of compleating his ſteam boat; they taking his ſecurity for re-payment thereof in 12 months.

And on the queſtion, 'will the houſe adopt the ſaid report?'

It was carried in the negative.

Reſumed the conſideration of the bill for altering and amending the penal laws.

And the laſt clauſe of a number propoſed to be added being read,

Mr. Lollar moved to inſert after the words 'or vice preſident in council,' the words, 'upon application for that purpoſe;' becauſe, ſays he, if any advantage ariſes from theſe people's labour, the proper county where they were convicted, ſhould be entitled to it if they pleaſe.

This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lollar propoſed another amendment in the laſt part of the clauſe: after the words 'as aforeſaid ſhall' to inſert the words 'have authority to draw warrants upon the commiſſioners of the proper county from time to time.'

Which was alſo agreed to, as was the clauſe.

Then Mr. Smilie moved to re-conſider the firſt clauſe of the bill, for the purpoſe of inſerting theſe words 'or any time afterward' which had, on motion of Mr. Morris a few days before, been ſtruck out; and the re-conſideration of the 10th clauſe was entered upon.

Mr. Gray moved to amend with 'until the time of conviction.'

But as the houſe was not prepared on the ſubject, the further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed, and

The houſe adjourned.

Saturday, September 9, 1786.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

Colonel Will preſented a petition ſigned by 133 inhabitants of this city, praying that the bill entitled, 'An act for incorporating the city of Philadelphia, & other purpoſes therein mentioned,' may not be paſſed into a law.'

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Thomas Morris, an inſolvent debtor, was read, praying relief.

Mr. Clymer preſented a bill drafted by the committee appointed for the purpoſe of apportioning the number of repreſentatives to be ſent by the ſeveral counties the enſuing ſeven years.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented the report of the committee on the meſſage from council of the 25th ult. and had no immediate neceſſity of entering upon any buſineſs therein mentioned, except the act of Congreſs of March 3d laſt, deſiring this ſtate to reviſe the act for granting Congreſs the powers mentioned in their recommendation; ſo as to commence on the day Congreſs ſhall begin to exerciſe that power.

The report ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee on the letter from the vice preſident of the 8th inſtant, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Was preſented and read the petition of Robert Thorn, praying to be reimburſed his expences in removing ſome obſtructions in the river Suſquehanna.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smilie called up the bill for enabling Mrs. Margaret Smith to ſell a part of her real eſtate, for a ſecond reading;

Which, after ſome debate between Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Clymer, was ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

The further conſideration of the bill for altering and amending the penal laws of this ſtate was reſumed, and the firſt clauſe being under conſideration,

Mr. Morris moved to amend it, by inſerting after the words 'at the time of the crime committed' theſe words, 'and at any time afterward, until the time of conviction,' which was agreed to.

[illegible] section was then amended by inserting, on motion of Mr. Smilie, these words in a parenthesis, '(and the inmates have their heads and beards shaven at least once in every week)' which was also agreed to.

And on reading the title of the bill.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, that as several clauses in the bill as present stand, I cannot agree to give my vote for it; but shall on the contrary be against the passing of it. I therefore think it my duty to offer some reasons for my objections. The discretionary power vested in the judges by this act of determining the term of servitude without limitation, is not in my opinion agreeable to the constitution of Pennsylvania nor the humanity of its citizens. It is clearly the design of the constitution, that the power of mitigating punishments should be left in council, and it surely is a great impropriety in this house to give any other person that power: it implies that council will not do, or do not know, what should be done. Enough was said while this part of the bill was under consideration, to convince gentlemen of the truth of this. I shall only observe, that one great end of this bill is destroyed in a great measure by giving that power to the judges, namely, deterring the commission of crimes. If the term of servitude was fixed and certain, would the criminal not be more afraid of coming within the reach of the law than when he had a well founded hope of coming off with a slight confinement; for I have not the least doubt but what many of the offenders will serve only one month for a crime that another shall serve a year for, and ought to serve three.

The integrity and uprightness of the judges is held up, and that they are above suspicion, so it will hardly ever be the case. The judges, sir, are not immortal; and we do not know who may succeed them. I doubt not the truth of their being such persons, but contend that a mitigating power should not be given them: the judges should be confined to pronounce the law only, and not make it. This has ever been the practice of this country, and of that from which we have taken our laws and customs, and which are still pleaded in our courts. The law affixes the sentence, and the jury determine whether he has committed the crime deserving of it. It was contended that other countries had tryed the punishments intended by this law, and they were found more effectual than sanguinary ones: if this is true, it has been under arbitrary governments, where some convenience might arise from it, no doubt: for these kind of governments have their advantages and disadvantages which cannot exist in a free republic like ours: there, if it on the trial was found not to answer their expectations, it could immediately be altered; every thing depending upon the will of one man. But here, however desirous of altering that part which should be found improper, it can not be done. It is for these reasons that I do not give my vote for passing the bill.

Mr. Smilie was sorry there was a dissenting voice in this house to a bill grounded upon the principles of humanity, and to answer no party purposes. However much averse he might have been to some part of it, he would not object to the passing it, for the honor of the house in the cause of humanity. He went on to shew the necessity of leaving the power of mitigating the punishments in the judges, and was supported by Mr. Whitehill; after which,

Mr. Finley observed, he had not said much about this bill, during the time of its having been before the house; but now he would shew the gentlemen that it was not so much a bill of experiments as they were inclined to believe: he here quoted from Geo. I. on punishments; where it is left in the discretion of the judges to punish for several crimes, with a confinement to hard labour, for not less than one, nor more than four years. He thought it very necessary for the judges to have this discretionary power, and should vote for the bill.

The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Logan, and seconded by Mr. Smilie, and were, yeas for the passing the bill 57, nays 4.

It was then ordered to be engrossed.

The petition from a number of inhabitants of the township of Hidelburg, in the county of Dauphin, was read a second time, praying a removal of the seat of justice from Harrisburg, and committed to Messrs. Hubley, Lutz, Schmyser, A. Smith and Bradley, to report thereon.

Another from the same county, praying a suspension of the law dividing the county, referred to the last named gentlemen.

Read the report of the committee on the removal of the seat of justice, in Westmoreland county, and postponed till monday.

Read the report of the committee on the petitions from Fayette county, respecting the law for the regulation of juries, so far as respects the 16th section which gives pay to jurors.

The petition from the Baptist congregation, read last Monday, was read a second time, giving the petitioners leave to bring in a bill, as also that from John Tyler, which was postponed.

Adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON. August 5.

THE prince of Orange has experienced a new subject of mortification from a quarter where he least expected it, the province of Guilderland. The enquiry into the causes which prevented the execution of the orders of the states general, for sending ten ships of the line to Brest during the last war, to cooperate with the French, appeared to have died away; but the states of Guilderland have resolved that it shall be revived, and their resolution has been delivered to the states general of the seven provinces, by the deputies of the states of Guilderland. In consequence thereof, the deputies of the province of Holland have called for decision on this important affair! and have insisted that the provinces of Zeland, Utrecht and Groningen, which have not yet sent any opinion to the states general on the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the above business, shall, with all convenient speed, transmit to the states general their ultimate decision upon it, that this great business may at length be brought to an issue.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 2.

"The resolution of their noble and great mightinesses, by which the affair of the command of the garrison of the Hague has been decided by a majority of ten votes against nine. It contains in substance, that after having maturely deliberated on all the pieces relative to that affair, they have thought proper to charge the deputy counsellors to conform strictly for the future, respecting the command of the garrison of the Hague, to the contents of the edict of their noble and great mightinesses, on the 4th and 5th of March, 1672, in all the points regulated thereto. These points are, that the company of body guards of their noble and great mightinesses, and the four usual companies of cavalry, keeping garrison at the Hague, as also all the other troops that might be called on extraordinary cases, in the place of residence of their noble and great mightinesses, shall not be subject to the orders of any person, but those of their noble and great mightinesses. and shall owe obedience to their deputy counsellors; and that the right of giving the watch word, and all other marks of authority over the said militia, shall remain exclusively, and without any reserve whatsoever, to the deputy counsellors.

"The eight towns and the equestrian order, that form the minority, have reserved their protest against this conclusion; and the ten towns of the majority, have also reserved a counter protest."

You cannot conceive the difficulty of getting cash, says the writer of a letter from Georgia to his friend in Ireland--'Yes, by [illegible]s, and I do,' says the Irishman, 'for where there is none to be had, *the difficulty of getting* it, is easy enough to be *conceived*.'

Aug. 19. Advices from Madrid, July 11, says, 'Notwithstanding the peace made, signed and ratified with the regency of Algiers, there are letters written, it is said, from the camp of St. Roche, before the fortress of Gibraltar, mentioning that particular orders were come from his Catholic majesty to leave all the ground in the lines of the former camp uncultivated, that the magazines of provision and ammunition may be erected there at pleasure. The advices from Carthagena mention, that a considerable fleet is fitting out there, which will sail for Cadiz. These accounts, true or false, give rise to many conjectures and some apprehensions relative to the long continuation of the tranquility of Europe.

Dublin, August 8. So rapidly successful is that pious and useful establishment, Sunday schools, that every corner of the kingdom seems spiritedly emulous for its promotion. That worthy prelate, the bishop of Clonfert, like a faithful labourer in the vineyard, is unremittingly attentive to this great object; and this assiduity is the more salutary, as his diocese of Kilmacdough, for many miles together, is destitute of the means of instruction: This dangerous defect, will be therefore remidied, by the great care taken to carry into full effect, so useful an institution; and we have the pleasure to find, that in the confines of the metropolis, it is pursued with persevering ardour. A new school is just opened on the North Strand, near the bathing house for this purpose. The establishment will in a few years be found productive, not only of awful reverence to the Deity, but forming a chain that will bind all religions in the amiable bond of philanthropic affection; the Protestants and Roman Catholics educated together, will be familiarised into love; the prejudices and dark suspicions will cease to hold the falm to reason's eye, and all be contented in one common cause; their country's good! Here is a revolution unequalled for sound policy and the noblest feelings of the heart, in the annals of any other age or empire.

It is generally supposed, that before half a century elapses there will not be a convent or monastery suffered in Europe. The shutting up of such numbers of both sexes from the world, is, according to the modern political notion of princes, injurious to population and industry. The great Ganganelli, who had been originally a Franciscan Monk, in his writings seems not to think highly of such institutions. When arrived at the papal dignity he abolished or suppressed the order of the Jesuits, at the requisition of almost all the Roman Catholic sovereigns is Europe. The empress of Russia and the sagacious Frederick, invited the Ex-Jesuits to their territories from the opinion very justly entertained of their great learning, knowledge and abilities. What occasioned them such powerful and numerous enemies and opposers was, their at some time intermeddling too much with political and state affairs.

It is said, that the present treaty which is going forward between the American and Spanish ministers, the latter nation is expected to protect the vessels of the former from the piratical attempts of the Algerine corsairs that infest the seas, but that people were not able to protect their own vessels, and were obliged to purchase an ignominious and dishonorable peace, which they will not be very ready to infringe by assisting any other state whatever against this den of robbers. The very presents that almost every European government sends annually to the beys of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and also to the emperor of Morocco, enable them to extend their views, and enlarge their plan of hostile attack.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, October 28.

Yesterday the governor by message acquainted the honorable legislature of the receipt by post, of a letter from Mr. Secretary Thomson, inclosing several accounts of hostile and threatening appearances in a number of tribes of Indians on our frontiers; and a resolution of Congress on a report of a committee on the subject, which recommends, if we recollect right, that the troops in the pay of the United States be augmented with 1360 men, to be raised immediately, and by the following states, viz. Massachusetts, 660, New-Hampshire, 160, Connecticut, 180, and Rhode Island, 140, infantry and artillery; and two of the southern states, 60 cavalry each.

Oct. 23. It is a fact that there has not been such days of discontent seen in this part of the world since the peopling thereof, than at the present day. A flame is kindled in the very vitals of the country, which, it is feared, will not be easily extinguished. Economy, redress of grievances, and a union of sentiments only, will prevent our destruction. And it may be depended upon, that if one state cannot act in harmony with itself, our confederacy may quake with the thoughts of immediate dissolution.

SALEM, October 21.

The scarcity of money has given rise to an act for establishing a mint within this commonwealth, for the coinage of gold, silver and copper, agreeably to the resolve of Congress upon this subject.

On Wednesday the committee appointed to consider of the distresses to which many of the inhabitants of this commonwealth are subjected in discharging executions for private debts, on account of the great scarcity of a circulating medium, submitted the following question to the court, viz. Whether a tender act, or an act suspending the operation of law, respecting the recovery of debts, and levying of executions, will not be inconsistent with the constitution of this commonwealth, and militate with the confederation and treaty of peace, unless the debts due to British creditors be excepted? The question, so far as it respects the confederation and treaty of peace was put in senate; where it was determined, that a tender act, of suspension of law, as aforesaid, would be inconsistent with both. But the question being put in the house, whether they concurred with the hon. senate, in their decision of this question, it passed in the negative by a large majority. Leave was then given to bring in a tender act, which being laid on the table, was read and committed.

The house have had before them, several times, a report of a committee appointed the last session to consider of a mode of paying the principal and interest of the public debt. This report raised many of the impost and excise duties already laid, and proposed several new objects for taxation. In short, so extensive were the principles of it, that the house proceeded for some time with a design of raising the whole revenue of government in this manner, which would entirely supercede all taxes upon polls and estates, as now in use. But many difficulties arising, especially in the equitable adjustment of the tax upon houses, it was at length voted, that it would not be expedient to raise all the supplies of government in this mode, and the report has been committed for incorporating it into the impost and excise laws.

From a consideration of the present burthens of the people, the general court agreed, the 11th inst. to

refer the conſideration of the laſt requiſition of Congreſs to their next ſeſſion. They have alſo requeſted the governor to make application to Congreſs to poſtpone the payment of the preſent tax, payable in facilities, alledging for a reaſon, that the loan officer is unable to iſſue certificates to the inhabitants of this commonwealth, in ſufficient quantities, within the time limited for the payment of the tax.

ALEXANDRIA, October 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Liſbon, to his correſpondent here, dated Auguſt 21, 1786.

"Several American ſhips have lately arrived here from America, within a few days paſt, without receiving any damage from the Algerines. Indeed no Algerine cruiſer has been ſeen on this coaſt this year, owing to the Portugueſe men of war and frigates being very vigilant in their cruiſes off this coaſt, conſequently I apprehend no danger."

NEW-YORK, October 28.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated September 15, 1786.

"The Indians are coming down in a large body, to attack this place, they ſeem bent upon the deſtruction of all our ſettlements and towns: the people in general are in great conſternation, for their lives and property. However, we have now about 15 or 1600 men in arms, that are marching to oppoſe their progreſs, who will be able to give ſome account of them."

TRENTON, October 30.

Tueſday laſt being the day appointed by the conſtitution of this ſtate for the annual meeting of the legiſlature, a quorum of each houſe met, and proceeded to buſineſs. The honorable Robert Lettis Hooper, eſq; was elected vice preſident of the legiſlative council, and the hon. Benjamin Van Cleve, eſq; was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly for the enſuing year.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

We were on Saturday laſt informed, by the Pennſylvania Packet, that Mr. Barclay's reception from his Moorith majeſty, has been a very cordial one. Succeſs, equal to his wiſhes, attended his negociation. To every friend of American commerce, this muſt give the moſt heart felt pleaſure. The dangers from the Barbary corſairs, induſtriouſly exaggerated for ſelfiſh purpoſes, have for ſome time paſt been a ſore thorn in Columbia's ſide. Should the ſame happy iſſue attend the negociation with the deteſted neſt of Algerine plunderers, a free commerce in the Mediterranean, with the relaſation of the exorbitant inſurance on American veſſels, would be among the many obvious good conſequences.

The ſame day in the aſſembly was read, a letter from Samuel Dale, eſq; one of the Northumberland county members, ſtating, that the people of Luzerne are well pleaſed with that conteſted tract of country being formed into a ſeparate county, and ſeem diſpoſed to return to the allegiance due to the government of Pennſylvania. As a proof of which, it is added, that they had appointed a place for holding their election for repreſentatives, &c. That this intelligence may be true, muſt be the ſincere wiſh of every patriot of Pennſylvania. It, however, but ill correſponds with a *manifeſto* lately publiſhed by Ethan Allen (the *Vermont hero*) John Franklin and John Jenkins, in which they appear determined to bid defiance to this ſtate, and to rely on the pity of the neighbouring militia, ſhould any ſteps be taken to enforce obedience to the laws. Whether or no they are ſincere in their preſent pacific profeſſions, muſt be left to time to unravel.

There was alſo read a letter from the lieutenant of Waſhington county, ſtating the depredations of the Indians in the adjacent country, and his having engaged ſome woodmen to reconnoitre their motions, and guard againſt a ſurpriſe. This letter is a further corroboration of the various accounts already received of the hoſtile views and proceedings of the Indians. Humanity ſhudders in anticipating the ſcenes that, in all probibility, will ſhortly take place among theſe ill fated miſguided wretches. They have accelerated the day of calamity an extirpation. The troops under the *Big Knife*, and thoſe reſolved to be levied by Congreſs, will be more than ſufficient to revenge all their theft, treachery and perfidy.

At a late court of oyer and terminer, held for the county of Northumberland at Sunbury, we hear, that the grand jury were diſmiſſed as no buſineſs of a *criminal* nature appeared for them to execute. Happy! thrice happy! if the other counties in this commonwealth could boaſt of the ſame circumſtance.

"Their vines a ſhadow to mankind do yield,
And the ſame hand that ſows does reap the field.
The ſwain in barren deſarts with ſurpriſe,
Sees lillies ſpring, and ſudden verdure riſe;
And ſtarts amid the thirſty wilds to hear
New falls of water murm'ring in his ear."

Pittſburgh, November 25.

By a gentleman from the ſurveyor's camp, at Little Beaver, we are informed, that they have compleated four ranges, and ſeven townſhips in the fifth. It is expected that they will be in ſhortly, as they have left off ſurveying for this year.

His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, is re-choſen governor, and the Honorable CHARLES BIDDLE, Eſq; lieutenant-governor of this ſtate, for the enſuing year.

The Honorable THOMAS MIFFLIN, is re choſen ſpeaker of the general aſſembly, & PETER Z. LLOYD, Eſquire, is elected clerk.

The Honorable Arthur St. Clair, Charles Pettit, William Irvine, Samuel Meredith, and William Bingham, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States.

The following is the report of the committee appointed to draft inſtructions to the delegates in Congreſs, was read a ſecond time, and adopted as follows:

In Aſſembly, Philadelphia, November, 1786.

THE general aſſembly in their choice of delegates to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs, had in contemplation not only the abilities and talents of the candidates, but alſo their reſpective diſpoſitions to make aſſidious application of thoſe talents in the ſervice of their country.

It is therefore expected by your conſtituents, that this ſtate ſhall be conſtantly repreſented in the Congreſs of the United States, by at leaſt three members of the preſent delegation (leaving to yourſelves to fix the rotation of attendance) perſuaded that federal meaſures and the federal intereſt will be the principal objects of your attention and purſuit.

The houſe wiſh only to remind you that the intereſt of this ſtate (ſhould it happen to come in competition with the general intereſt) ſhould only give way ſo far and in ſuch proportion as the other ſtates ſubmit to, and no farther. Confiding in your zeal to promote the general welfare, it does not appear neceſſary to inſtruct you on any particular points at preſent.

REFLECTIONS on the GRAVE.

COULD we draw back the covering of the tomb; could we ſee, what thoſe are now who once were mortal: Oh! how would it ſurpriſe and grieve us! ſurpriſe us, to behold the prodigious tranſformation that has taken place on every individual; grieve us, to obſerve the diſhonor done to our nature in general, within theſe ſubterraneous lodgments!

Here, the ſweet and winning aſpect, which wore perpetually an attractive ſmile, grins horribly, a naked, ghaſtly ſkull! The eye that outſhone the diamond's luſtre, and glanced its lovely lightning in the moſt guarded heart; alas! where is it? where ſhall we find the rolling ſparkler? How are thoſe radient glories totally, totally, eclipſed! The tongue that once commanded all the charms of harmony, and all the powers of eloquence, in this ſtrange land has forgot its cunning. Where are now thoſe ſtrains of melody, which raviſhed our ears? Where is that flow of perſuaſion, which carried captive our judgments? The great maſter of language and of ſong, is become ſilent as the night that ſurrounds him! The pampered fleſh, ſo lately cloathed in purple and fine linen, how is it covered rudely with clods of clay! There was a time, when the timorouſly nice creature would ſcarcely adventure to ſet a foot upon the earth, for delicateneſs and tenderneſs; but is now enwrapped in clammy earth; and ſleeps on no ſofter a pillow than the ragged gravel ſtones!

Here, 'the ſtrong men bow themſelves;' the nervous arm is unſtrung; the brawny ſinews are relaxed; the limbs, not long ago the ſeats of vigour and activity, lie down motionleſs; and the bones, which were as bars of iron, are crumbled into duſt!

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,
Cabinet Makers and Upholſterers,

MAKES in the neweſt faſhion and neateſt manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; alſo, they do the buſineſs of Upholſters in the different branches. They are determined to aſk the loweſt prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of thoſe who pleaſe to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittſburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Robraver townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, on the 27th of September, a light coloured ſorrel Mare about 5 years old, 13 hands and 3 inches high, has a blaze in her face, ſhod before, ſome ſmall white ſpots on each ſide of her head: a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

TETER ELROD.

November 12,

AN ADDRESS
To the EVENING STAR.

NOW twilight from the low brow'd rock deſcends,
Duſk and more duſk the deep'ning ſhadows fall;
And now the toil of ſwain and ploughman ends,
And now the milk maid flies the ivy'd wall.

Far have I gone, and far have yet to go,
Nor at the lengthen'd way do I repine,
If you, fair folding ſtar, your circlet ſhow,
If you to light my darkling footſteps ſhine.

The glow-worm trails his ſpangles on the thorn,
The too kind bat now flits on plumeleſs wing,
Againſt my face the heedleſs chafer's born;
And hark, I hear the diſtant curfew ring!

Long, long, I mourn'd my too, too diſmal fate,
Long watch'd the moment care would me reprieve;
Fate ſmil'd at laſt, care ſet me free, though late,
Then trim thy golden lamp ſweet eye of eve!

Now at his homely meſs the peaſant ſmiles,
Smiling his wife and children ſit around;
And now with tale and ſong the night beguiles,
Now yawning ſinks to ſleep, now ſleeps profound.

In vain faint hunger calls for new ſupplies,
I'll triumph o'er faint hunger's irkſome call:
And ſleep in vain attempts to ſeal my eyes,
If you, dear orb, illume night's ſable pall.

Now nature ſeems as curtain'd from my ſight,
Now negro darkneſs mounts her ebone wane,
The tomb now renders up the ſheeted ſpright,
Around dread horror, and ſad ſilence reign.

Conſcience my guard, each evil I defy,
For no bad act I crave thy beamy aid,
The ſtar of love thou art, his ſlave am I,
Guide then a wand'ring lover to his maid.

ANECDOTE.

A PEDANTIC gentleman who was travelling, and above common language, ſtopped at an inn to get his horſe and himſelf refreſhment. Seeing ſome boys when he alighted, ordered one to circumambulate his horſe two or three times about the manſion, then permit him to inhale a moderate quantity of aqueous particles, after which to give him proper vegetable nutriment, and he would make him pecuniary ſatisfaction. The boy being unaccuſtomed to ſuch language, run into the houſe and told his father a prince was without doors, who ſpoke French: the father comes out, and hearing the man ſcold, aſked him what was the matter? Sir, ſays the gentleman, I invoke all the genii aſſeſſis's that your offspring rejected me, and refuſed to put in practice my deſires. Now, ſir, you I implore to enforce obedience upon them, by correction; and then immediately to provide me ſome nutricious ſubſtance, to ſtrengthen nature, cured over vegetable fuel, as I abhor the ſulphurous tincture of minerals; remember to get me ſome ſtimulus with it. The inkeeper, without much heſitation, concluded him a madman, and with his luſty wife, ſeized and tied him hands and feet, to a ring in the barn floor, then went for a doctor, who put an immoderate bliſter on his back, which, in 3 days, brought him to his wandering ſenſes.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to make payment by the 25th of next month; thoſe who neglect to ſettle their accounts by that time may depend on being ſued without reſpect of perſons, and any perſon having demands againſt the ſubſcriber are requeſted to bring them in for payment.

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 20, 1786.

WANTED, a man who underſtands Vocal Muſic, and who can teach it with propriety; ſuch a perſon will meet with good encouragement from the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh. Nov. 24.

RAN-AWAY from the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday night laſt, in this place, a certain John Gardner; he has been in Mr. Daniel Elliott's employment for ſome time paſt; he is ſlender made, and of a ſwarthy complexion, about 23 or 24 years old, he had on a light coloured coating ſurtout coat, waiſtcoat and overalls of the ſame, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid Gardner, and brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward, paid by me

JAMES CHAMBERS, High Conſtable.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 24, 1786.

N. B. Said Gardner is of Dutch extraction.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Brown has for ſome conſiderable time left my bed, and behaved in an unbecoming manner, I hereby forwarn any perſon from truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Nov. 23, 1786. JOHN BROWN.

An ENQUIRY into the EFFECTS of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS upon the HUMAN BODY, and their INFLUENCE upon the HAPPINESS of SOCIETY. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Philadelphia.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

CONSTABLES preſerving in countries ſubject to [illegible] the intermitting fever, endeavour to fortify themſelves againſt it by two or three glaſſes of bitters [illegible] with ſpirits every day. There is great danger of [illegible] from this practice. Beſides, the [illegible] of preventing intermittents is by no means certain. A much better ſecurity againſt them is to [illegible] in the jeſuits bark. A tea ſpoon full of this excellent medicine taken every morning during the early part of autumn, has in many inſtances preſerved whole families in the neighbourhood of rivers and ponds of mud from fevers of all kinds. Thoſe who live in the ſickly part of the country, and who cannot procure bark, or who object to taking it, would do well to avoid the morning and evening air in the ſickly months, to live chiefly in their houſes on damp days, and to put on woolen cloathing about the middle of September. The laſt part of this direction applies only to the inhabitants of the middle ſtates. Theſe cautions I am perſuaded will be more effectual in preventing autumnal fevers than the beſt preparation that can be made from bitters in ſpirits.

Thoſe who follow profeſſions that require a conſtant exerciſe of the mind or body, or perhaps of both, are very apt to ſeek relief from fatigue in ſpirituous liquors. To ſuch perſons I would beg leave to recommend the uſe of a third kind of ſpirits. Fatigue proceeds from the abſorption of perſpiration. Tea, by reſtoring perſpiration, removes fatigue, and thus invigorates the ſyſtem. I am no advocate for the general or exceſſive uſe of tea. When drank too ſtrong, it is hurtful, eſpecially to the female conſtitution: but when drank of a moderate degree of ſtrength, and in moderate quantities with ſugar and cream only, I believe it to be innocent, and at all times to be preferred to ſpirituous liquors. One of the moſt induſtrious ſchoolmaſters I ever knew, told me that he had been indebted for the love of ſpirits by conſtantly [illegible] for tea in early life. Three or four diſhes drank in the afternoon, carried off the fatigue of a day ſpent in laboring in his ſchool. This ſenſible man lived to be 91 years of age, and afterwards died of an acute diſeaſe in the full exerciſe of all the faculties of his mind.

To every claſs of my readers, I beg leave to ſuggeſt a reflection againſt the uſe of Toddy. I acknowledge that I have known ſome men, who, by ſtarting it in the eighth month only with their meals, have drank it daily for many years without ſuffering in any degree from it: but I have known many more who have been inſenſibly led from drinking toddy for their conſtant drink, to take drams in the morning, and have afterwards paid their lives as the price of their folly. I ſhall ſelect one caſe from among many that have come within the compaſs of my knowledge, to ſhew the ordinary progreſs of intemperance in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors. A gentleman, once of a ſteady and ſober character, in the city of Philadelphia, for many years drank toddy as his conſtant drink.---He then proceeded to dram grog. After a while nothing would ſatisfy him but ſtrong drams made of equal parts of rum and water, with a little ſugar. From ſtrong drams he came to raw rum, and from common rum to [illegible]. Here he reſted for a few months; but [illegible] found Jamaica ſpirits were not ſtrong enough to ſuit him ſo much, and he made it a conſtant practice to throw a table ſpoonful of ground pepper into each glaſs of his ſpirits, in order (to uſe his own expreſſion) 'to take off their coldneſs.' It is [illegible] neceſſary to add, that he ſoon after died a martyr to intemperance.

I ſhall conclude what has been ſaid of the effects of ſpirituous liquors with two obſervations. 1. A people habituated with ſtrong drink cannot long be a *free* people. The rulers of ſuch a community will ſoon partake of the vices of that maſs from which they are ſelected, and all our laws and governments will ſoon come to bear the ſame marks of the effects of ſpirituous liquors which were deſcribed formerly upon individuals. I ſubmit it therefore to the conſideration of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, whether more laws ſhould not be made to encreaſe the expence and leſſen the conſumption of ſpirituous liquors, and whether ſome mark of public infamy ſhould not be inflicted by law upon every man, convicted before a common magiſtrate of drunkenneſs.

The ſecond and laſt obſervation I ſhall offer, is of a different nature. It has been remarked that the Indians have diminiſhed every where in America ſince their connections with the Europeans. This has been juſtly aſcribed to the Europeans having introduced ſpirituous liquors among them. Let thoſe men who are every day turning their backs upon all the benefits of cultivated ſociety, to ſeek habitations in the neighbourhood of Indians, conſider how far this wandering mode of life is produced by the ſame cauſe which has ſcattered and annihilated ſo many Indian tribes.---Long life, and the ſecure poſſeſſion of property, in the land of their anceſtors, was looked upon as a bleſſing among the antient Jews. For a ſon to mingle his duſt with the duſt of his father, was to act worthy of his inheritance; and the proſpect of this honor often afforded a conſolation even in death. However exalted my countrymen your ideas of liberty may be while you expoſe yourſelves by the uſe of ſpirituous liquors to this conſequence, of them, you are nothing more than the pioneers, or in more claſſick terms, the 'hewers of wood' of your more induſtrious neighbours.

If the facts that have been [illegible], have produced in any of my readers who have ſuffered from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors a reſolution to abſtain from them hereafter, I muſt beg leave to inform them that they muſt leave them off *ſuddenly* and *entirely*. No man was ever *gradually* reformed from drinking ſpirits. He muſt not only avoid taſting, but even ſmelling them, until long habits of abſtinence have ſubdued his affection for them. To prevent his feeling any inconveniencies from the ſudden loſs of their ſtimulus upon his ſtomach, he ſhould drink plentifully of camomile or of any other bitter tea, or a few glaſſes of ſound old wine every day. I have great pleaſure in adding, that I have ſeen a number of people who have been *effectually* reſtored to health, to character, and to comforts to their families and to ſociety by following this advice.

To be ſold at public vendue, by Wilſon and Wallace, on Saturday the 2d of December, at the Houſe of William Wilſon, in Pittſburgh, the following Goods, the property of Mr. Valck. There will be ſix months credit given for all ſums exceeding twenty ſhillings, by giving bond with ſufficient ſecurity.

ELEVEN yards calico, 29 and a quarter ditto blue cloath, 15 do. do. 41 and a half do. ſwanſkin, 4 and a quarter do. ſuperfine ſcarlet, 605 flints, 56 white ruffled ſhirts, 64 do. 18 calico do. 153 calico do. 73 doz. ſilver breaches, 21 5-12 doz. ear-rings, 8 ſilver lockets, 5 doz. looking glaſſes, No. 5. 1 and three-quarter doz. do. No. 4. 3 and a half doz. do. No. 3. 2 and a quarter doz. do. No. 2. 800 needles, 3 plated ſpurs, 2 groſs womens thimbles, 1 do. do. 11 and two-thirds doz. mens do. 4 and two-fifths bundles braſs wire, 9 and three-quarters do. 56 oval gilt looking glaſſes, 2 groſs metal bells, half a pound knitting needles, 2 hair trunks, 11 ſaddles, 7 and a quarter pieces garters, 3 groſs herring bone lace, one tent 5 and an half ounces brown thread, 1 and three quarters pound coloured do. 1 and one ſixth of a doz. horn combs, 5 and 7-12 doz. Indian awls, 5 ſteel beaver traps, 3 do. with chains, 9 powder horns, 3 dozen butcher knives, 1 and two-thirds of a doz. ſcalping knives, 75 fish hooks, 65 do. 50 do. 200 do. 375 do. 5lb. beſt vermillion, 648lb. lead, 19 braſs kettles, 51lb. gun powder, 7 kegs do. 1lb 9 ounces barley corn, 4 and a half ounces ſeeds, 3 do. agath. 7 blankets, 1 pair of ſcales. Nov. 3.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the lands of Brush Creek on the 14th of September laſt, a dark bay Gelding, 3 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, has a ſnip and ſtar, ſcarcely perceivable, carries well, his hind feet white, a long buſhy tail.---Whoever takes up ſaid gelding, and delivers him to Mr. John Irwin, at Brush Creek, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE COCHRAN.

October 26, 1786.

N. B. Said Gelding is branded with W.

ANY perſon or perſons having demands againſt Daniel Broadhead, jun. are deſired to bring them to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to ſettle the ſame. The ſubſcriber means to continue buſineſs, as formerly, at Peter's Creek, Waſhington County: he has furniſhed himſelf with a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.

Bell Mont, Nov. 8, 1786. JOHN M'DONALD

ASHES WANTED.

THE ſubſcribers will give one ſhilling per buſhel, in Caſh, for all good Wood Aſhes, delivered at this place before Chriſtmas.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the ſubſcribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It muſt not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots muſt be kept as whole as poſſible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

To be rented and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, *which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES WILL be opened on Wedneſday the 15th inſtant, by Mrs. PRIDE, in the houſe where John Gibſon formerly lived, behind his ſtone houſe. Where they will be taught the following branches of needle work. viz.

Plain Work	Frofting
Coloured ditto	Dreſden
Flowering	Tambouring, and
Lace, both by the bobin & needle	Embroidering.

Alſo, Reading Engliſh and Knitting if required.

Mrs. Pride from the long experience ſhe has had as a teacher, and the liberal encouragement ſhe has met with hitherto, both in Britain and Philadelphia, flatters herſelf, that by the utmoſt attention in teaching the ſaid branches, as alſo taking the ſtricteſt care of the morals and good breeding of the young ladies placed under her care, that upon tryal ſhe will alſo merit the approbation and encouragement of the inhabitants on this ſide the Alleghany Mountain.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10, 1786.

Meſſrs. SCULL & HALL,

FOR the ſatisfaction of perſons who have entruſted me with buſineſs in the way of law, I take the liberty to mention in your paper, that I ſhall return from Philadelphia before the next ſitting of the county courts, and attend them.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, October 30, 1786.

ALL perſons who have open accounts with the ſubſcribers are hereby requeſted to produce them for ſettlement; and ſuch as are indebted to them and do not make payment thereof before the 20th day of November next, will have their accounts immediately put in ſuit. As they wiſh to decline buſineſs here, the remaining part of their goods will be ſold cheap for money.

WM. & THOS. GRENOUGH.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 2d, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lot and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land-office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry, where* Subſcriptions (at 17s6 per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*----ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.